

Helium-Tritium Isotope Geochemistry Insights, Pajarito Plateau and Surrounding Areas, New Mexico (LA-UR 07-1185)

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Motivation of Study

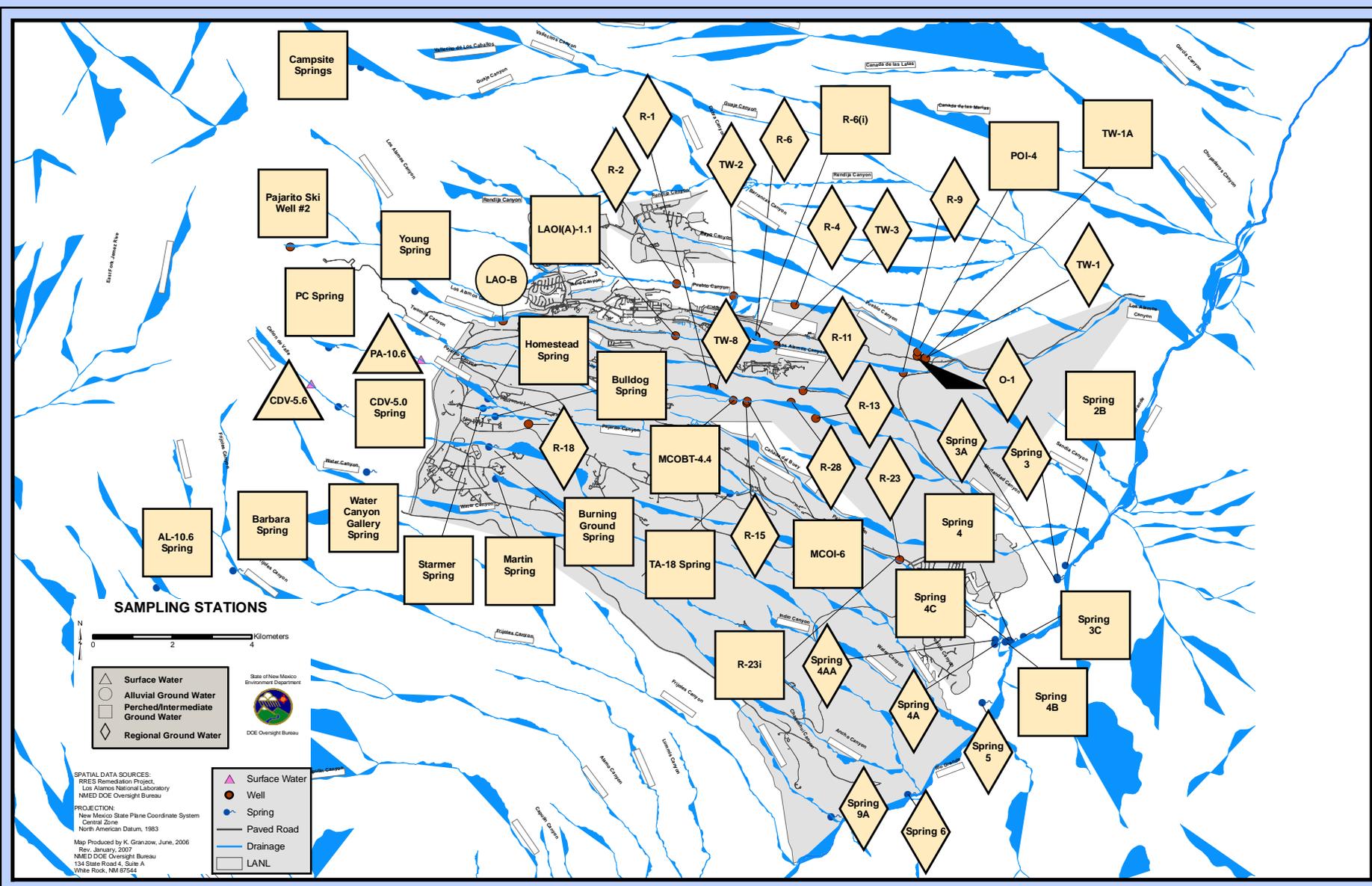
Establish an understanding of the groundwater flow system at Los Alamos (water sources, mixing relations flow paths, and travel times) that is independent of numerical models.

This understanding can be used either to guide the development or evaluate results of corresponding flow models.

Of particular interest is the vulnerability of water supply wells and natural discharge areas near the Rio Grande to contamination.

Analytical Methods

- **Tritium**, helium ingrowth and electrolytic enrichment
- **Carbon-14**, accelerator mass spectrometry
- **Stable isotopes**, isotope ratio mass spectrometry
- **Anions**, ion chromatography
- **Metals**, inductively couple (argon) plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) and inductively couple (argon) plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)
- **Total carbonate alkalinity**, titration



Campsite Springs

Pajarito Ski Well #2

PC Spring

Young Spring

LAOI(A)-1.1

LAO-B

Homestead Spring

Bulldog Spring

MCOBT-4.4

Burning Ground Spring

TA-18 Spring

MCOI-6

Spring 4C

Spring 3C

Spring 4B

Spring 5

Spring 9A

Spring 6

R-23i

Spring 4AA

Spring 4A

Spring 4A

Spring 9A

MCOI-6

R-28

R-23

Spring 4

Spring 2B

Spring 3

Spring 3A

R-13

R-11

TW-8

Bulldog Spring

R-18

Homestead Spring

CDV-5.0 Spring

PA-10.6

PC Spring

Barbara Spring

AL-10.6 Spring

Water Canyon Gallery Spring

Starmer Spring

Martin Spring

R-6(i)

R-6

TW-2

R-2

R-1

POI-4

TW-1A

TW-1

O-1

R-9

TW-3

R-4

SAMPLING STATIONS



- △ Surface Water
- Alluvial Ground Water
- Perched/Intermediate Ground Water
- ◇ Regional Ground Water



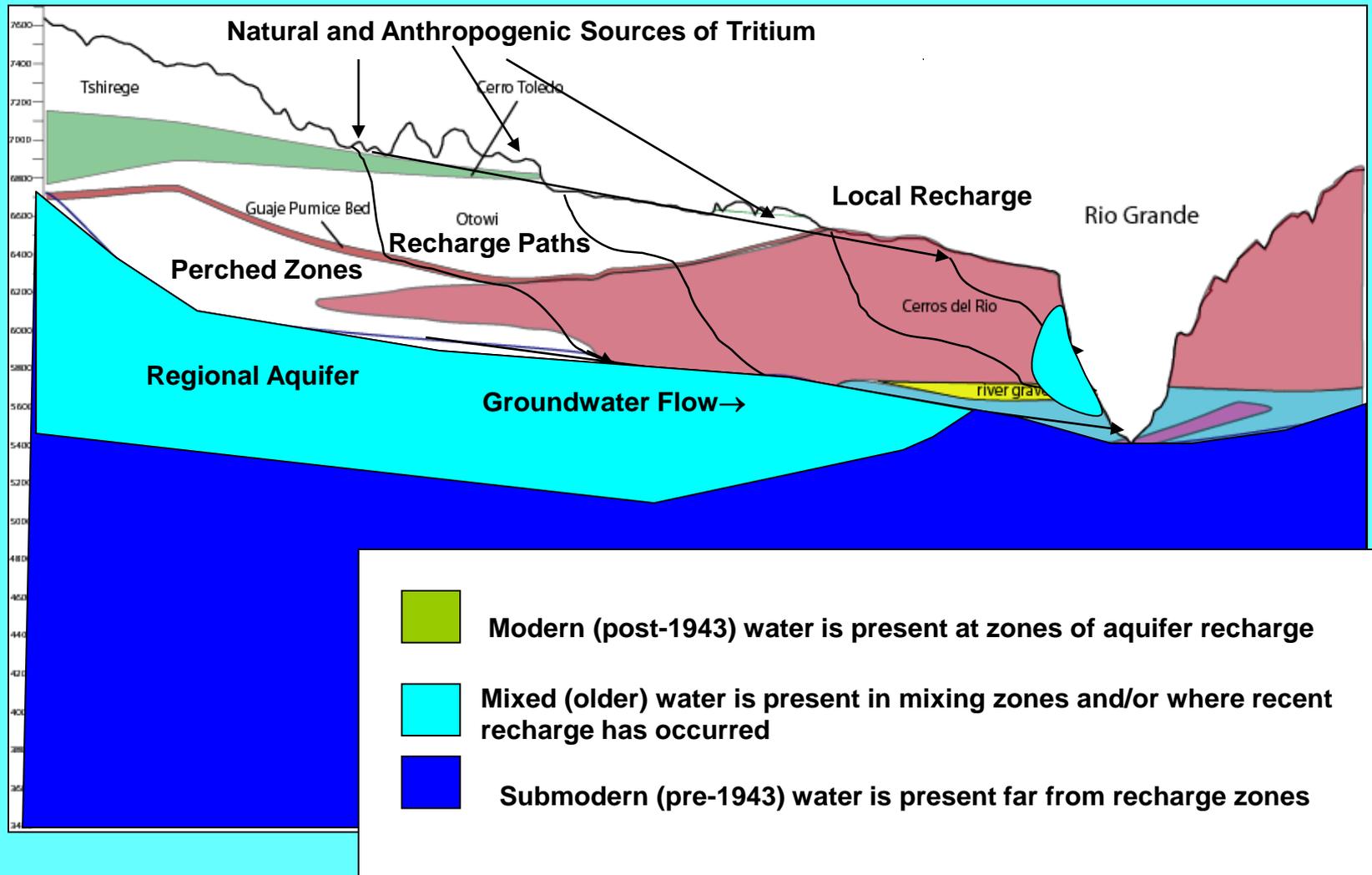
SPATIAL DATA SOURCES:
 RRES Remediation Project,
 Los Alamos National Laboratory
 NMEED DOE Oversight Bureau

PROJECTION:
 New Mexico State Plane Coordinate System
 Central Zone
 North American Datum, 1983

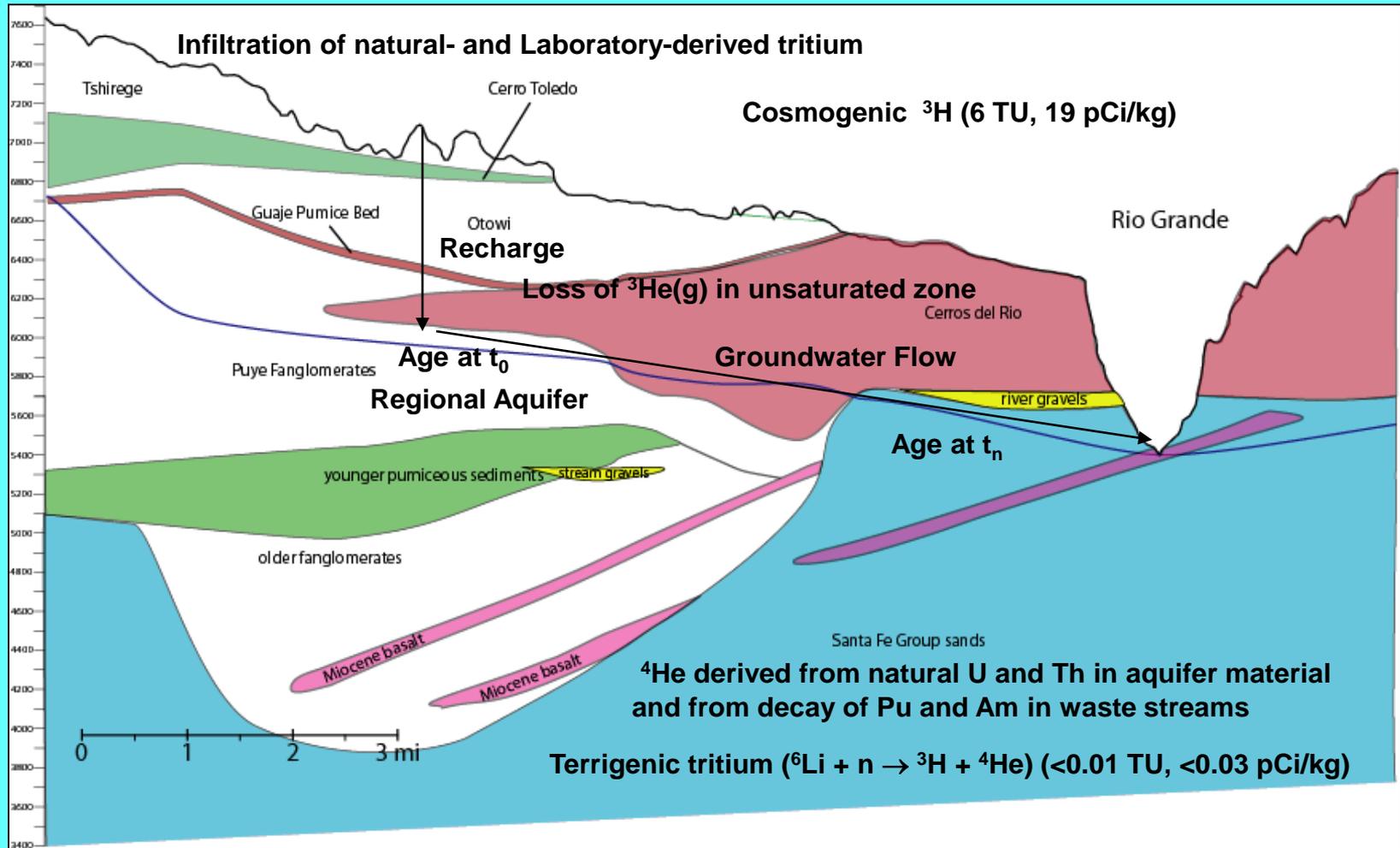
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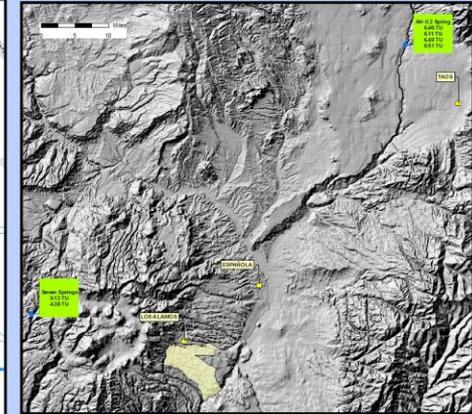
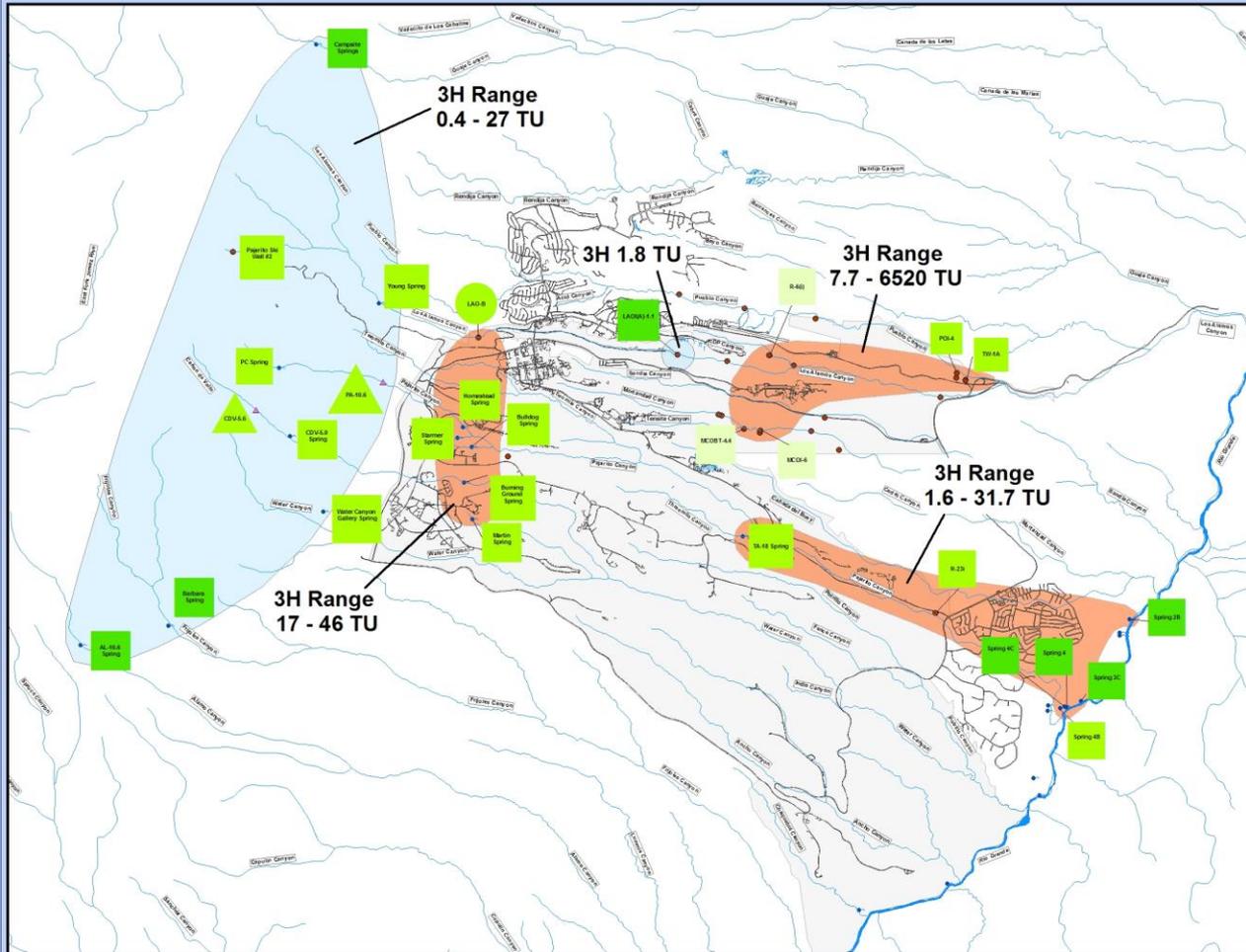
- ▲ Surface Water
- Well
- Spring
- Paved Road
- Drainage
- LANL

Generalized Expected Trends in Groundwater Age for Conceptual Model of Groundwater Flow

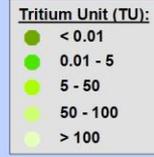
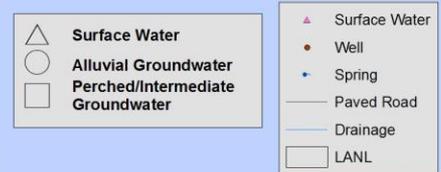


Conceptual Model for Tritium and Helium





Distributions of Tritium in Surface Water, and Alluvial and Perched Intermediate Groundwaters



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Atmospheric Tritium Input Curve and Perched Intermediate-Depth Groundwater

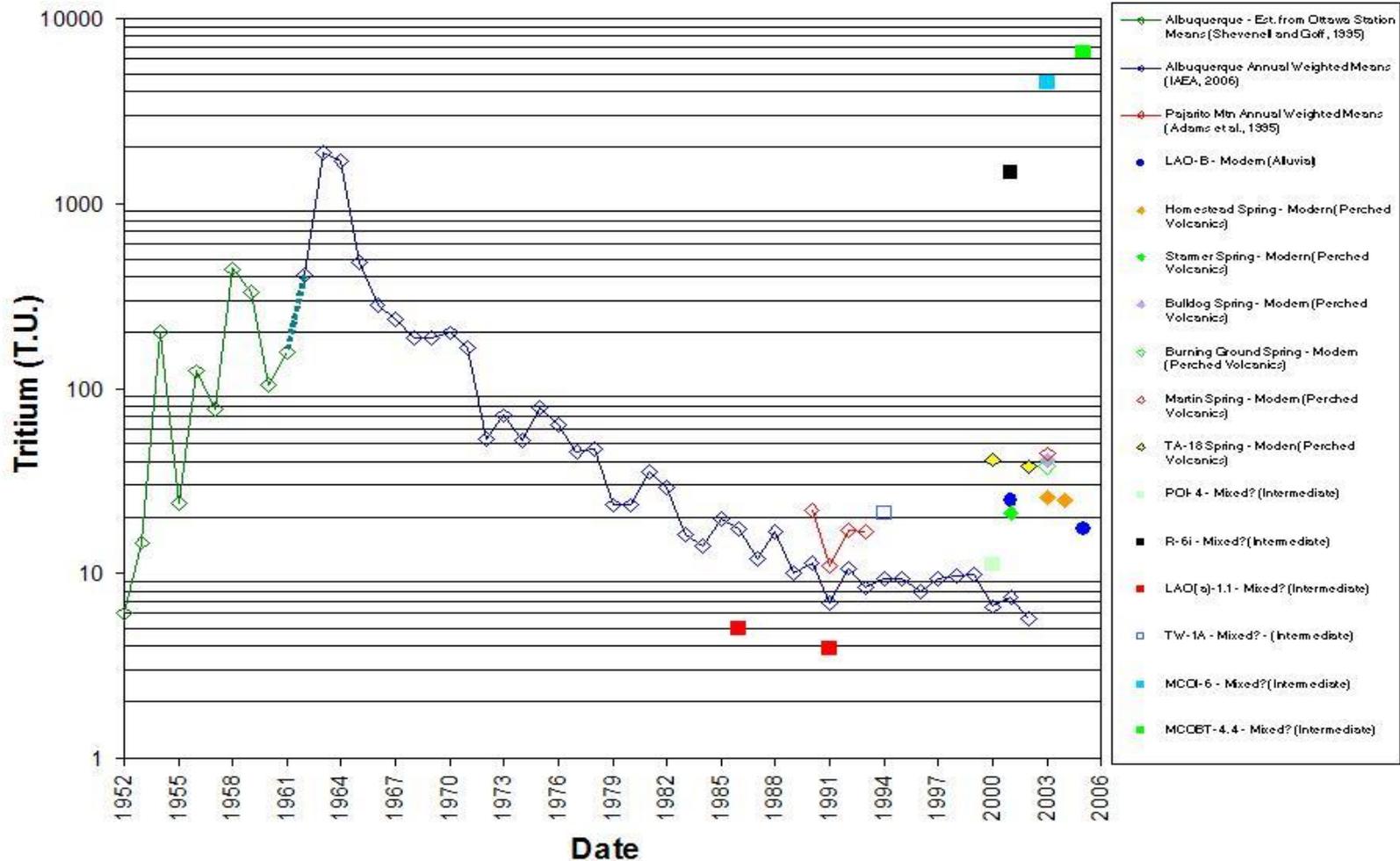
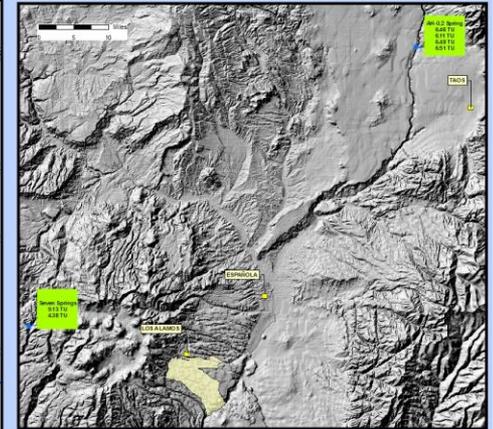
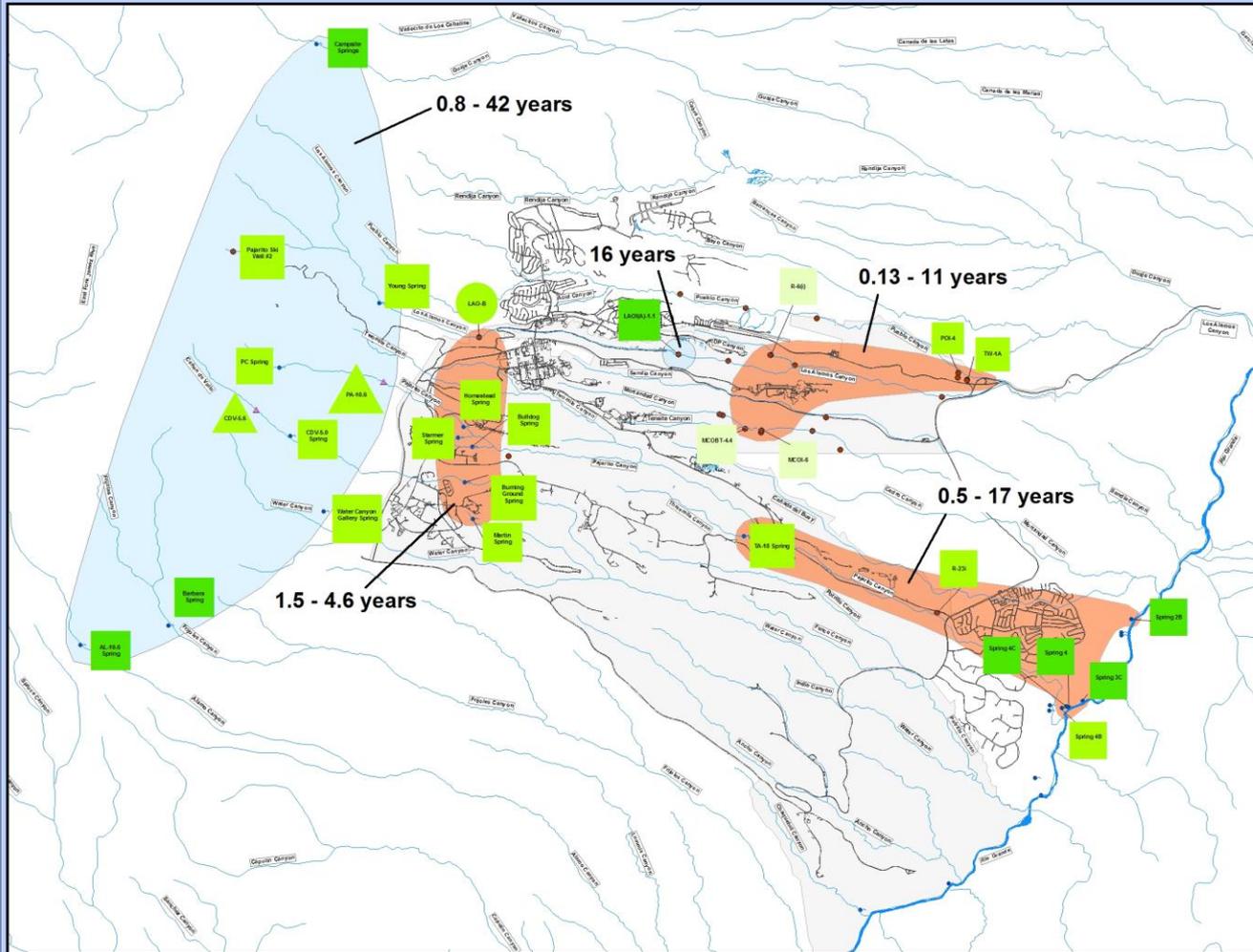
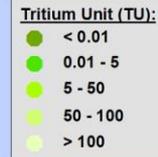
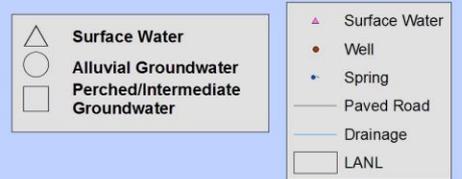


Figure 6-9. Atmospheric Tritium Curve and Initial Tritium Activities for Samples Collected Beneath the Pajarito Plateau - Perched Alluvial and Volcanics, and Intermediate Aquifers



Ranges of Apparent Ages in Surface Water, and Alluvial and Perched Intermediate Groundwaters

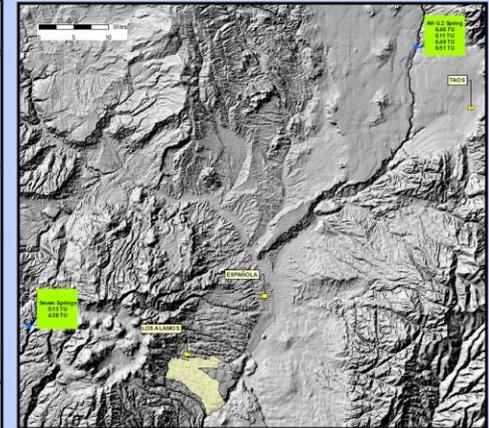
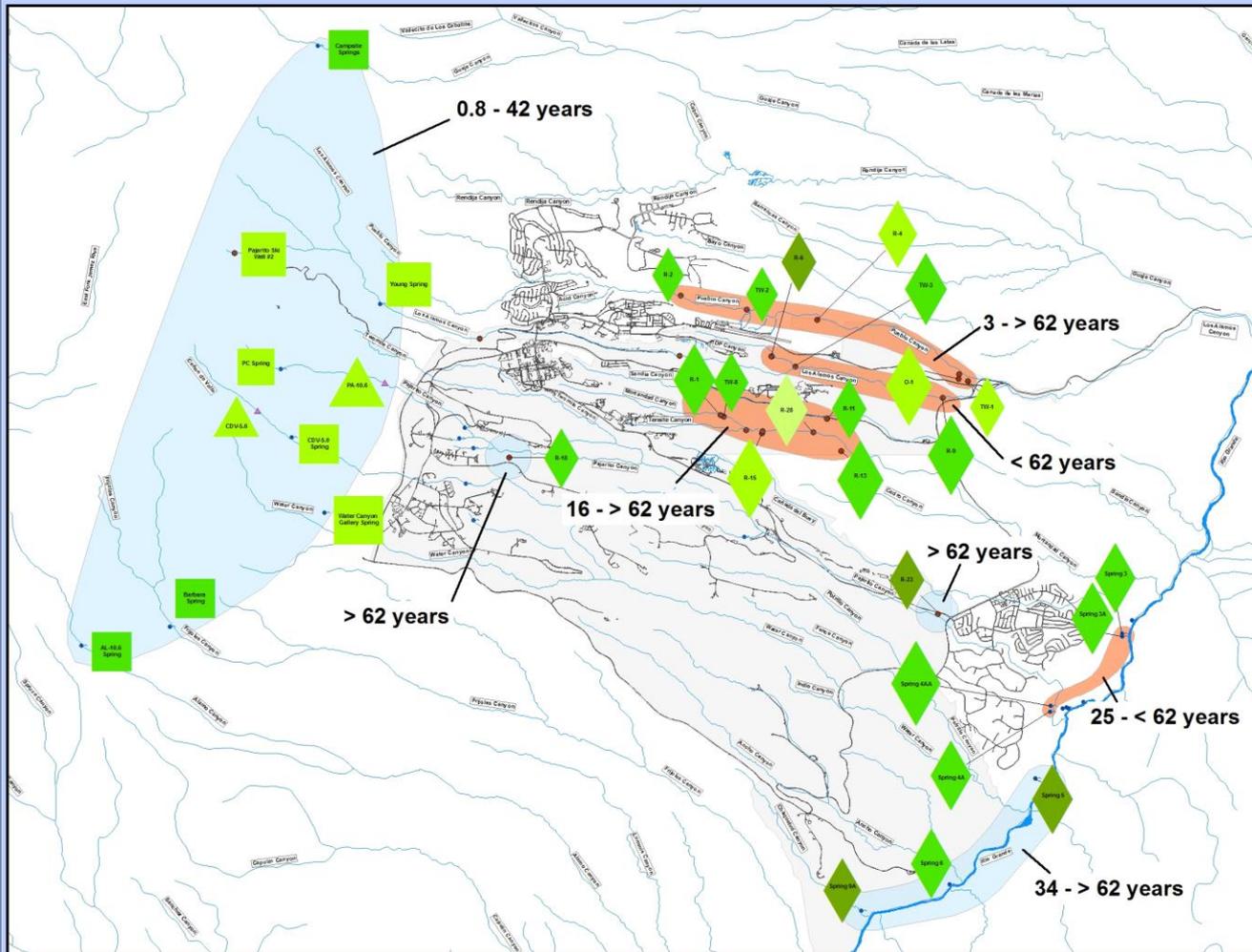


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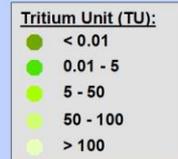
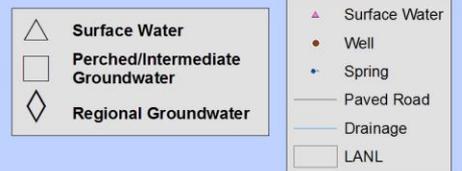
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Ranges of Apparent Ages in the Regional Aquifer



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Tritium and Chloride Concentrations, Apparent Age, and Mixing Ratios

Well/ Spring	Tritium (TU, pCi/kg)	Age (yrs)	Chloride (ppm)	Mixing Ratio Modern : Submodern (%)
R-15	8.57, 27.60	16	5	8 : 92
R-28	45.10, 145	NC	25.7	20 : 80
Spring 4A	0.19, 0.61	54	5.3	6 : 94

Average concentrations of tritium and chloride are provided in this table.

Reported age is apparent age, based on tritium/helium-3 dating method.

Modern water refers to alluvial groundwater and submodern refers to regional aquifer.

TU means tritium unit (One TU = 3.222 pCi/kg tritium).

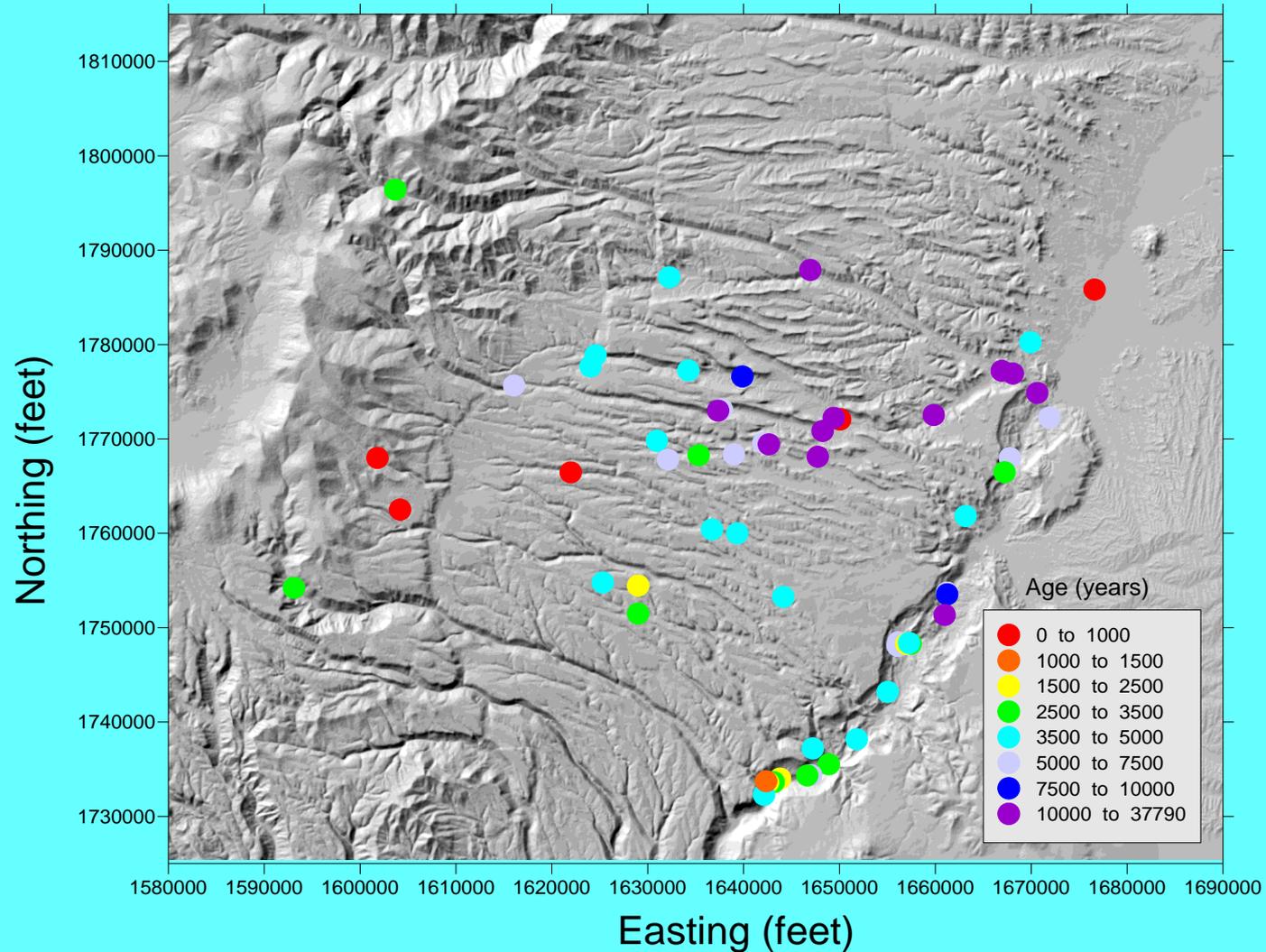
Mixing equation: $Cl_{\text{sample}} = (X) (Cl_{\text{regional aquifer}}) + (1-X) (Cl_{\text{alluvial groundwater}})$.

Background concentration of chloride is 2.0 mg/L, or ppm, within the regional aquifer.

Average concentrations of chloride in alluvial groundwater are 32 and 37 mg/L (ppm), within Mortandad and Pajarito canyons, respectively.

NC means not calculated.

Map of Uncorrected Average Groundwater Ages (^{14}C) for the Pajarito Plateau and Surrounding Area



Summary and Conclusions

- Groundwater can have a mixed age, containing modern and submodern components.
- Recharge to the regional water table, containing tritium and other non-adsorbing chemicals, occurs beneath the central portion of the Pajarito Plateau.
- Travel time of surface water to the regional water table is as fast as 25 years within Mortandad Canyon (well R-15).

Summary and Conclusions

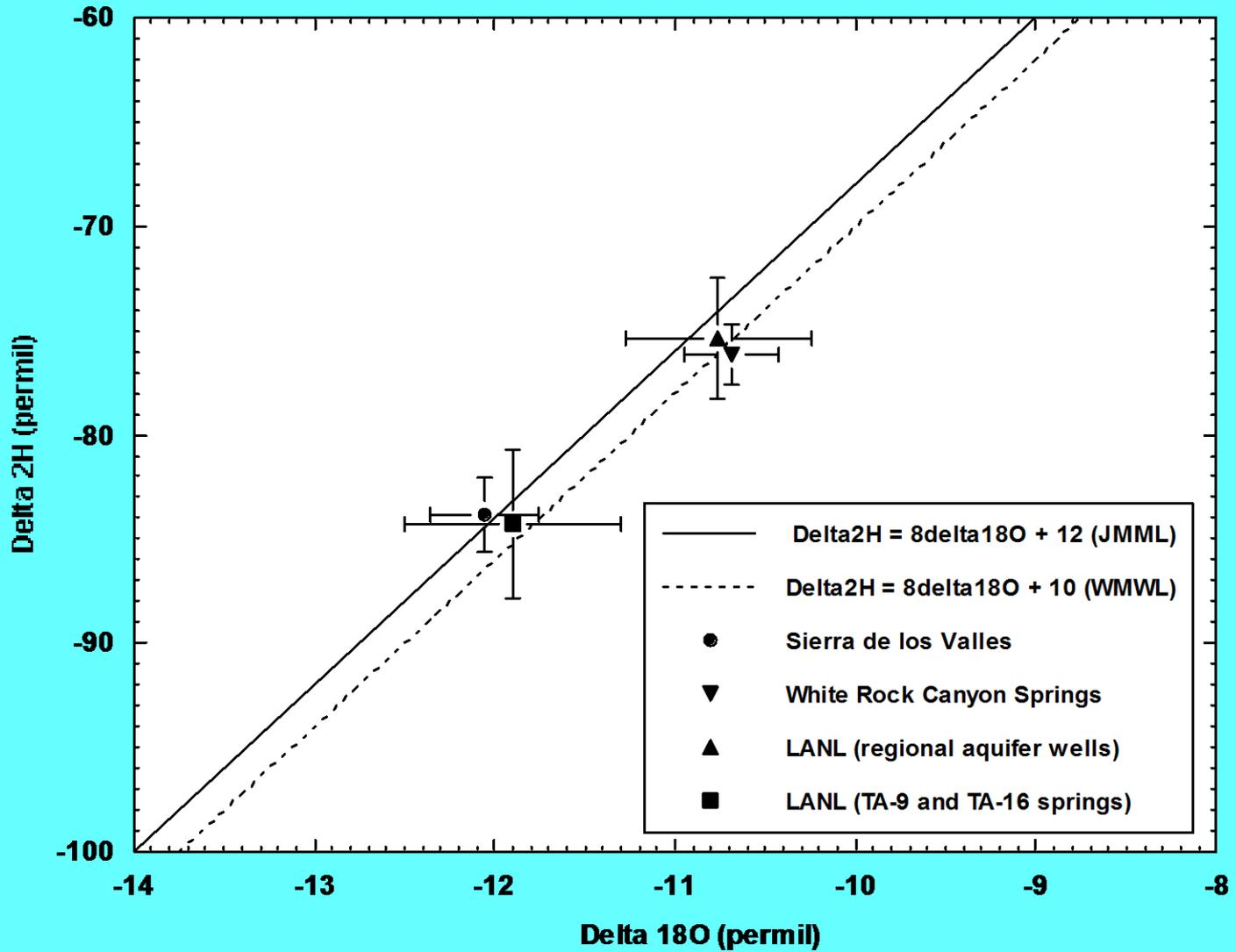
- Mixed groundwater at R-15 contains an average of 8 percent modern water (alluvial groundwater) and 92 percent submodern water (regional aquifer), based on chloride concentrations.
- Apparent ages (modern component) for White Rock Canyon springs range from 0.5 to 45 years. Ages depend on length of flow paths within perched intermediate-depth zones and along the regional water table.
- Submodern groundwater is common in the regional aquifer. Average ages for groundwater range from 570 to 37,800 years, based on uncorrected C-14.

Sampling at PC Spring on March 30, 2005

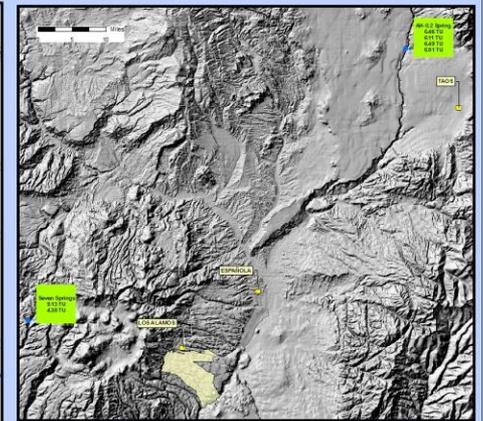
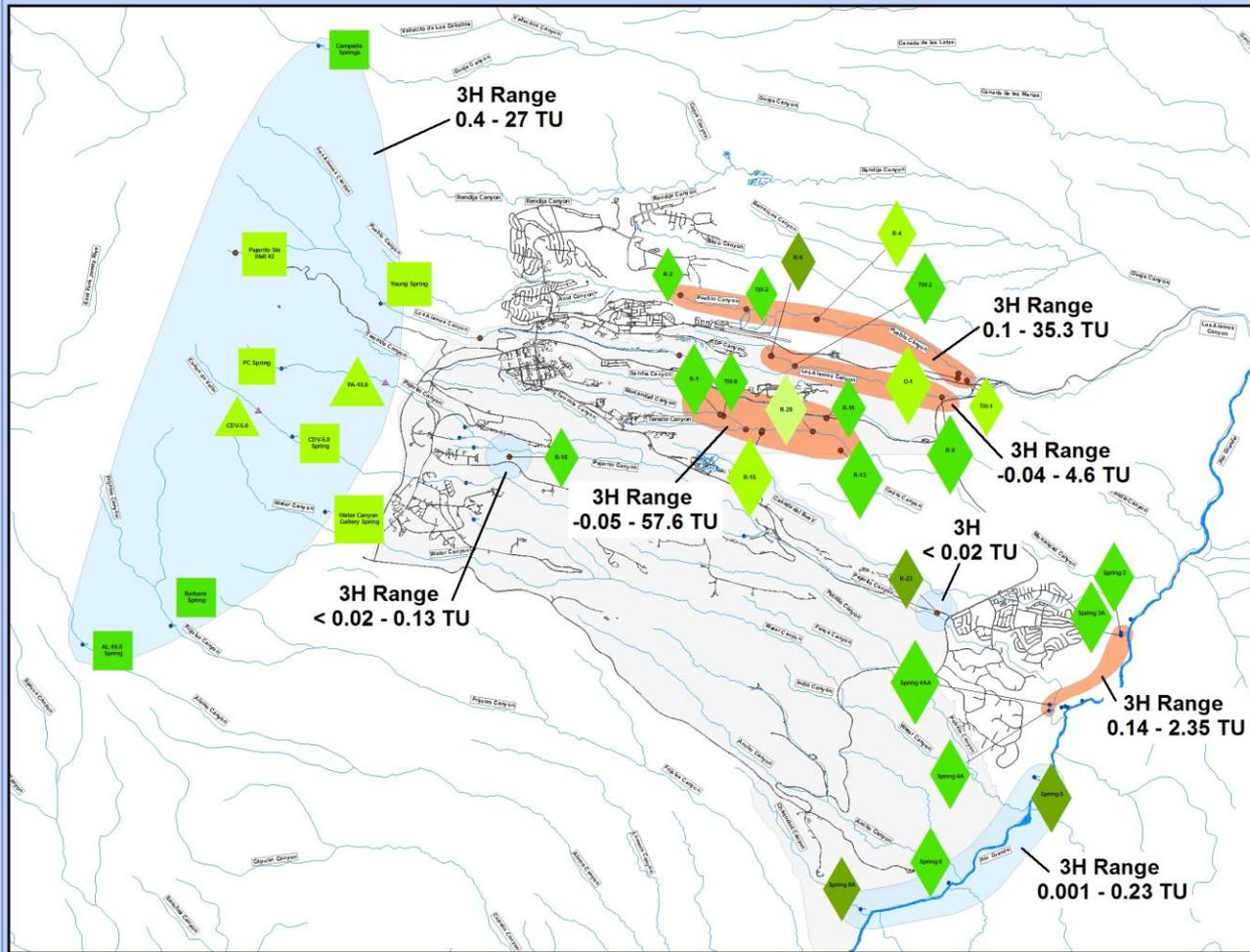
(Samplers include Shannon Allen and Marcey Hess. Photograph taken by Steve Yanicak)



Supplemental Material



Stable Isotope Results for Springs and Wells with One Standard Deviation Shown as Error Bars.



Distributions of Tritium in the Regional Aquifer



- Surface Water
- Perched/Intermediate Groundwater
- Regional Groundwater
- Well
- Spring
- Paved Road
- Drainage
- LANL

- Tritium Unit (TU):**
- < 0.01
 - 0.01 - 5
 - 5 - 50
 - 50 - 100
 - > 100

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Atmospheric Tritium Input Curve and White Rock Canyon Springs

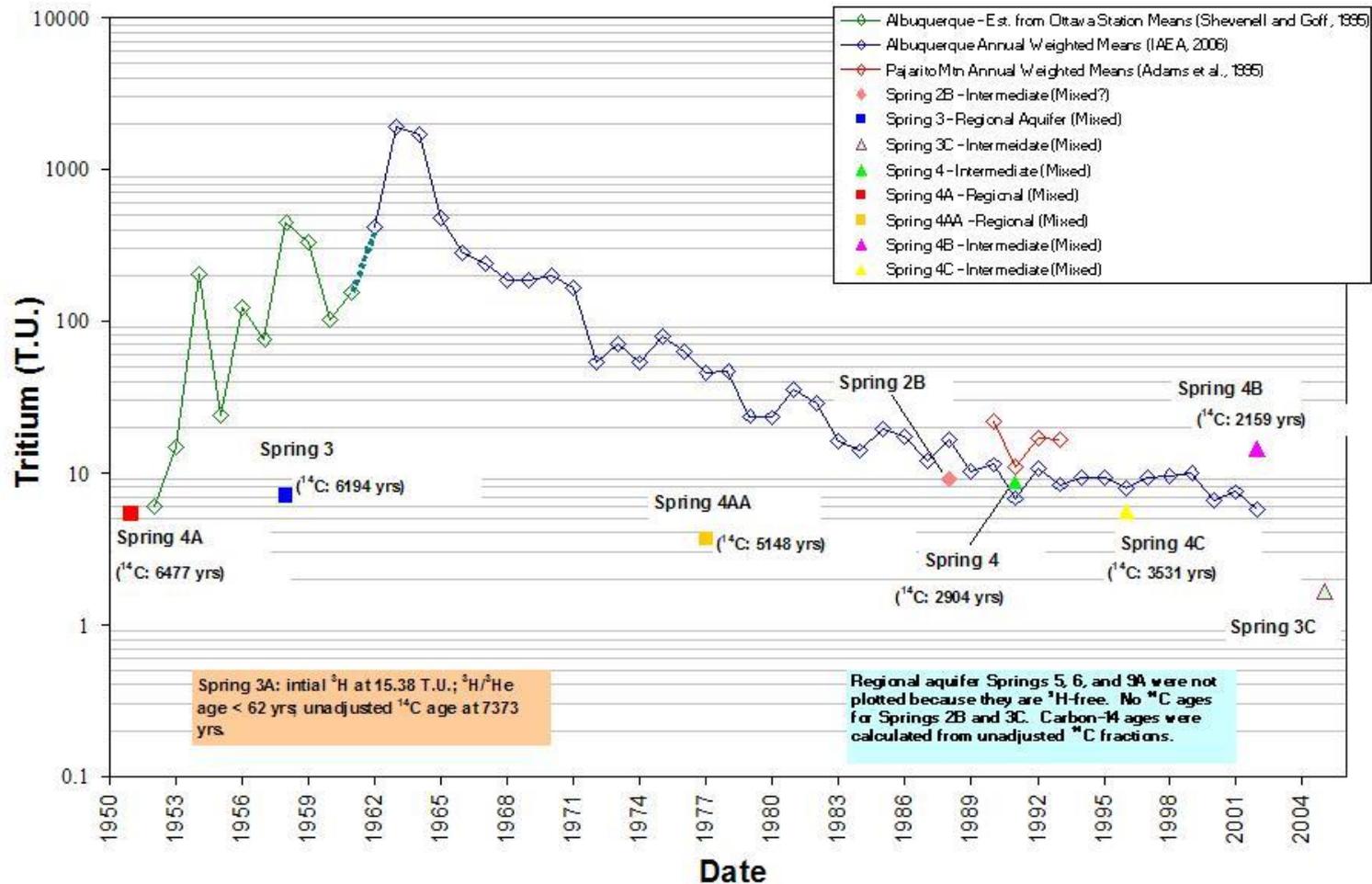


Figure 6-15. Atmospheric Tritium Curve and Initial Tritium Activities for Samples Collected at the White Rock Canyon springs